

**REMARKS**

The Examiner has objected to the drawings, particularly with reference to Fig. 8, indicating that the Applicant should have had an exploded view showing a passage hole 34 formed on the inside part of the winding core and the an insertion hole 35 formed on the circumferential surface of the winding core. As the Examiner will note, attached to the present amendment are new Figs. 13 and 14, which are being submitted for the Examiner's approval. Upon approval by the Examiner, appropriate formal drawings will be prepared and filed in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Claims 1-9 have been objected to by the Examiner for the reasons set forth on pages 3 and 4 of the Examiner's Office Action letter. As the Examiner will note, the claims have been substantially, editorially amended in an effort to eliminate all of the Examiner's objections raised in the Office Action letter. As the Examiner will note, the allowable subject matter of claim 2 has been incorporated into claim 1 and correspondingly, claim 2 has been canceled from the present application. Also, the allowable subject matter of claim 3 has been combined with original claim 1 and presented as new claim 10, and correspondingly, claim 3 has been canceled in the present application. Claim 4 has been amended to change its dependency as well as to include a number of editorial corrections. Claim 5 has been canceled from the present application since claim 5 is a duplicate of original claim 4. Editorial corrections have been made to claims 6, 7, and 8, and claim 9 has been combined with original claim 1 and presented as newly added claim 11 and correspondingly claim 9 has been canceled in the present application. Claim 1 been rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han (Korean Utility Model Applicant No. 20-0279728) in view of EPS Electronics (German Patent No. DE 29807516 U1),

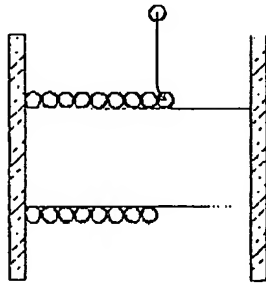
herein referred to as EPS. Also, claims 6-8 have been rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Han in view of EPS as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Strauss (U.S. Patent No. 6,837,340 B2). These rejections are respectfully traversed.

With respect to the original claim 1, it can be understood that a most remarkable distinction which distinguishes the present invention from the prior art is that the width of the left and right rotary drums 30 and 40 are formed to be as wide as the width of the flat cables 50 and 50' so that the flat cables 50 and 50' can be wound uniformly and regularly one upon another in the left and right rotary drums 30 and 40 like the tape wound on the reel of a cassette tape. This technical feature can be clearly seen in Figs. 6, 9 and 12.

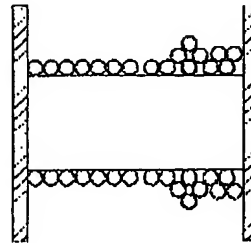
The prior art Han does not disclose the above technical feature. And it also appears that EPS does not disclose the above technical feature.

In the case of the prior art in which the width of the rotary drum is formed wider of the rotary drum is formed wider than the width of the flat cables, there exists the following problems.

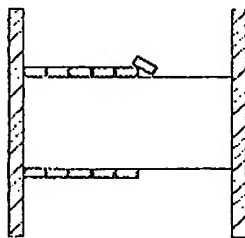
[Reference Fig. 1]



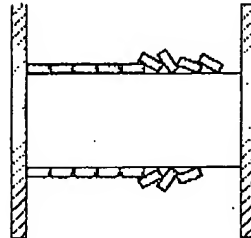
[Reference Fig. 2]



[Reference Fig. 3]



[Reference Fig. 4]



(The above Reference Figs. 1-4 are cross-sectional views showing the cable being wound on the winding core in the rotary drum.)

Reference Figures 1 and 2 show the case where the wire (circular cable) is wound on the winding core.

Although the wire partially overlaps because the wire slides down along the surface of the adjacent wire as shown in the Reference Fig. 1, it can be wound uniformly in the horizontal direction.

But in the case that a control device, which guides the wire so that the wire can be wound uniformly in the horizontal direction, doesn't operate accurately so that the wire is wound at a distance, the wire cannot be wound uniformly as shown in the Reference Fig. 2.

And in case that the error of the control device (like Reference Fig. 1) is repeated in the horizontal direction, the amount of the accumulated error becomes large, so the wire cannot be wound uniformly.

In the case where the flat cable is wound on the winding core [reference figs. 3 and 4], once it partially overlaps as shown in the Reference Fig. 3, the flat cable is wound irregularly as shown in the Reference Fig. 4.

In the case of Reference Figs. 2 and 4, if the wire or the flat cable is wound repeatedly (doubly or triply...), the wire or the flat cable becomes tangled or the lamp cannot maintain its balance. Therefore, the lamp inclines to one side so that one of the two cables supporting the lamp comes to bear more weight than the other. Thus, the cable supporting most of the weight can break. Actually such a problem occurs in the field. The present invention prevents such a problem.

It the Applicant's position that for all the above reasons claim 1 as originally filed is patently distinct over the prior art relied upon by the Examiner. However, in effort to expedite prosecution of the present application, the Applicant has incorporated the subject matter of claims which the Examiner has indicated as containing allowable subject matter, into claim 1 thereby presumably placing the present application into condition for allowance. Accordingly,

Application No. 10/806,144  
Amendment dated May 19, 2006  
Reply to Office Action of February 6, 2006

Docket No.: 4720-0108PUS1

reconsideration of the objections and rejections in allowance of the claims of the present application are respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Dated: May 19, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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Attachments



App No.: 11/373,126  
Inventor: Masashi KATO et al.  
Title: RANKINE CYCLE SYSTEM  
ANNOTATED SHEET

Docket No.: 2830-0204PUS1

FIG. 13

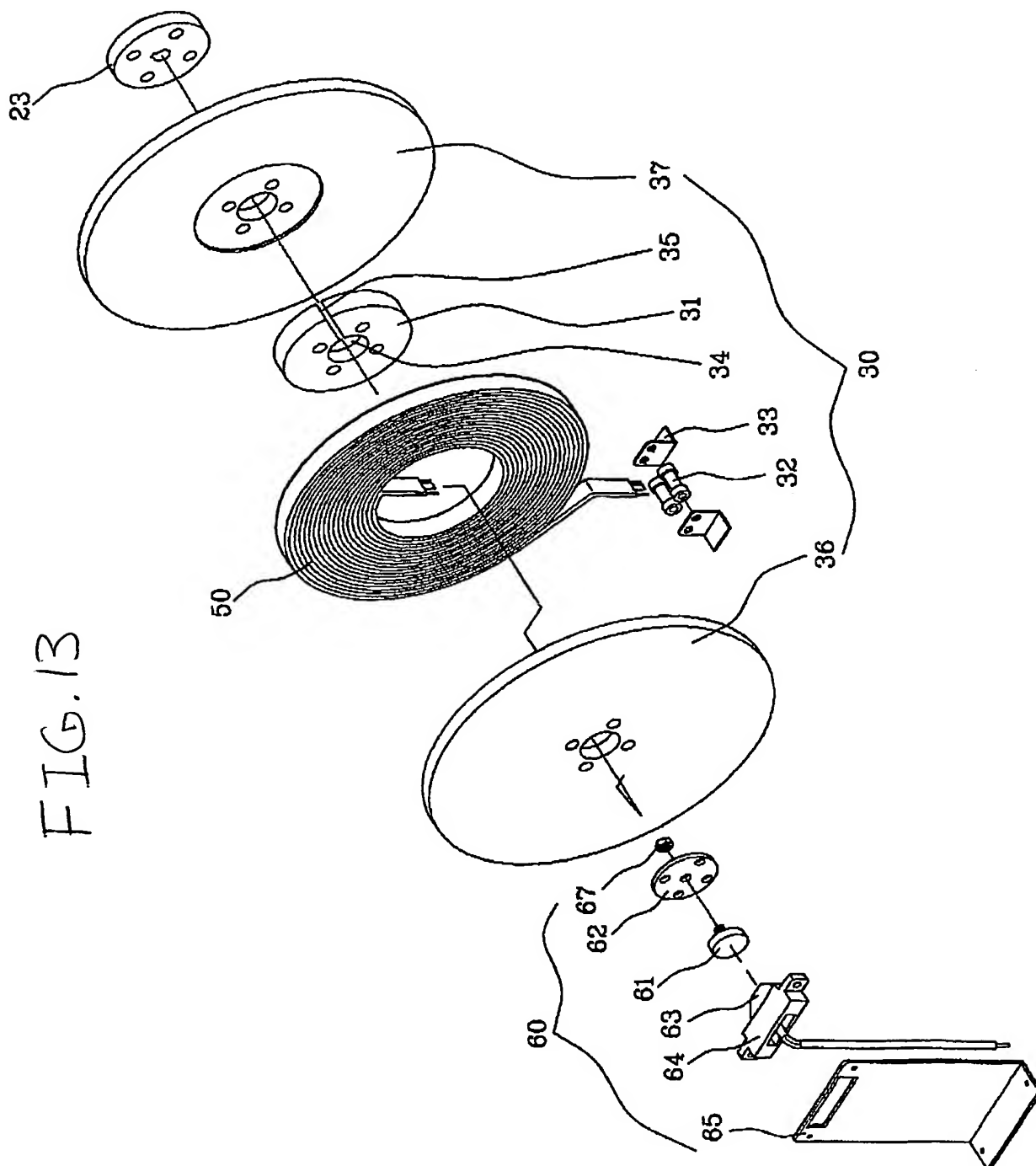




FIG. 14

